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and abroad, especially in Paris, where in 1855 Signora Ristori took the leading parts and gained great renown for herself and for Gherardi del Testa. He died in 1881.

The book is neatly printed on first-class paper and is a very attractive little text. Mr. Thurber has modestly refrained from any introduction and from elaborate notes, yet, in his four pages of notes he has explained all the difficulties that would be at all likely to interfere with rapid reading. It cannot fail to be warmly welcomed by teachers of Italian.

R. W. Moore.

Colgate University.

The Child and His Book. Some Account of The History and Progress of Children's Literature in England. By MRS. E. M. FIELD. Second Edition. London, 1892.

The scope of this work, as shown by the title, is the history and progress of children's literature in England; and, as the arrangement of the subject into chapters shows, the child's place in history as revealed by his books.

This history is traced through the books used in the education of children, through books written about them, and through books written for them, from the earliest times till 1826. This date is selected because at that time a popular child's book, Mrs. Ward's *Child's Guide to Knowledge*, embodied the idea which has since become the dominant one in the treatment of the child.

In her prefatory note the author says: "The subject of this volume is one which, from its nature, presents many difficulties as regards material. It is the fate of children's books to be destroyed by children themselves; to be preserved, if at all, either by a mere happy chance or for the illustrations they contain, and, finally, in these modern days, to be hunted out for deportation to America.

I therefore offer the following pages somewhat in the character of *mémoires pour servir*, not pretending to exhaustiveness, but, I trust, accurate so far as they go."

In this character the book is a valuable one. It is a treasure-house of information, much of it given incidentally. It is as well a guide to the more extended or more intimate study of the child and his book, or of the child through his book; or better perhaps, of *man* through the child's book, since a study of this book seems to show more of the conceptions and attitude of the man than of real knowledge of the child. It is as the author says, "an exploration of unmapped country" through which she has made a more or less "connected track," where "some parts have been effectively treated by more capable hands while other parts have been scarcely touched upon before."

The work evinces careful and extended research and such an intimate acquaintance with the mass of material dealt with, that

the author is able to give many personal details in regard to the authors, times and books.

The sources of information were the British Museum and South Kensington Libraries, and individuals who assisted by the loan of rare books or from the resources of their special knowledge.

The titles of the books are given with their dates and places of publications (when known), where they are now to be found, extracts from them, and their general history as shown by a sketch of the authors and the times.

Many interesting specimen pages of early books are given. There are pages from the manuscript books of Aelfric and Adhelm showing the use of the gloss, which later developed through the glossary and phrase book into the dictionary. There is a specimen page of a "Lucydarye" the forerunner of the encyclopaedia, showing a picture of Magister and Discipulus, the first clad in the robes of a monk explaining to his Discipulus the nature of the "thunder and lyghtynge, why the sea is salt, and what tokens and sygnes shall our Lorde make before that he shall gynne his judgment." There is a page from the *Myrrour of the Wourlde*, a later Lucydare, which gives the picture of a curious "beste" called the "pāthere," with a still more curious account of said "beste." An exact copy is given of the horn-book out of which grew the A. B. C. Book, which in turn grew into the spelling-book, which, after the Latin grammar waned in importance, became the all important school-book. Extracts from all these books are given. The whole study shows how the history of children's books is inseparably interwoven with the history of children's education.

The history of nursery rhymes and stories is traced only as found in printed volumes, not to its origin in folk lore. One interesting chapter is given to the origin and character of nursery classics. Much interesting information is given concerning the early publishers and illustrators of children's books.

The book, in spite of these excellences is difficult to treat as a whole from the lack of unity in its plan. The relative proportions of the parts of the subject, and their interrelations are not made clear by the arrangement of chapters. Digressions, interesting and full of incidental information, often detract from the consideration of the main subject.

Mrs. Field finds the history of children's literature, like the history of general literature, shaped in its broader outlines by English history. She treats it in the following periods:

1st. Period when the child uses books prepared mostly for grown-up people: from early Saxon times to the invention of printing.

2nd. Period of the catechism and the *Donatus*. This includes the time of the classic revival and educational reform, 1510-1640, when the catechism and the Latin Grammar were

greatly modified, when A. B. C. books appeared, and rhymed books of general information and of demeanour.

3rd. Period of Religious Tales of precocious infants who discuss the mysteries of the redemption and dangers of hell fire.

4th. Period of the Moral Tale.

5th. Our own period,—that of a realistic treatment of all subjects put before the child; chiefly stories of his own life and of Nature, spelled with a capital.

In the first period the child was valued as a necessary preliminary to man; in the second he is regarded as differing from an adult chiefly in degree of ignorance; in the third period as totally depraved; in the fourth as a creature of reason; and in the present time as the important factor in the human problem.

Miss Ora Boring.

Leland Stanford Jr. University.

Xenophon's Anabasis. Seven Books. By William Rainey Harper, Ph.D., D.D., and James Wallace, Ph.D. New York: American Book Co. 1893. Price \$1.50.

This is an excellent edition of the *Anabasis*. The editors have wisely adopted Arnould Hug's text, which they have printed without change. As in other editions of this series, the first occurrence of each word is indicated by printing it in full-faced upright type. A list of several pages chosen at random would seem to indicate that this work had been done with great accuracy, and its utility is great enough to reconcile one to the consequent slight defacement of the page. References to the grammar, which do not seem too numerous, are given without comments beneath the text. Only the first four books are annotated, and the commentary, forty pages in all, is placed after the text. The notes are brief and clearly expressed, evince sound scholarship and independent judgment, and while held within narrow limits, seem to leave no real difficulty untouched. Here and there the translations are too literal to be idiomatic and, as examples for the pupil, are not to be recommended. The text of the last three books is added for sight-reading, and here the grammatical references are replaced by brief explanations of the new words as they occur and occasional translations of the more difficult expressions. Throughout the text of the seven books brief summaries are prefixed at intervals of a page or so, and in the course of the first four books various "Topics for Study" are suggested. There are upwards of seventy illustrations and diagrams which in the main add much to the beauty and usefulness of the work.

The Introduction, consisting of fifty-six pages, gives a brief account of Persian history and the Persian art of war, recounts the history of the Expedition of Cyrus, describes his army and the Greek art of war, and gives a brief sketch of the life of Xenophon,